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The Woman's Column.

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ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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MISS HALEY VERSUS CORRUPTION.

Miss Margaret Haley of Chicago, president of the National Teachers' Federation, was one of the teachers visiting Boston during the recent meeting of the National Educational Association. She and Miss Catherine Goggin were the two young women who discovered that the reason there was not money enough to keep the Chicago schools open the full year and to pay the teachers was because the great street railroad corporations were dodging the taxes legally due from them.

Miss Haley and Miss Goggin, acting for the Chicago Teachers' Federation, pursued them from court to court and forced them to pay up, thus adding a million a year to the city's revenue.

Miss Haley is the only woman on the legislative committee of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and has been largely instrumental in getting the unusual amount of legislation they have secured during the past year—a child labor law, a prison labor law, a compulsory education law, and a bill opening the schoolhouses to public use free of charge.

Miss Haley has lately brought about another reform. Soon after the Chicago Teachers' Federation joined the Chicago Federation of Labor, Miss Haley found that there was much discontent in the latter organization, owing to a belief that its elections were not conducted fairly. Its officers were in the habit of carrying off the ballot-box to the Sherman House, counting the votes in private, and declaring themselves all re-elected. Miss Haley put the Teamsters' Union up to demanding, at the close of the election, that the ballots should be counted in the hall where they were cast, and that Miss Catherine Goggin and Miss Murphy should be allowed to watch the count. This was reluctantly conceded, but the tellers spun out the counting till the hour when the electric lights in the hall were about to be put out. Then they said it would be necessary to adjourn to the Sherman House or be left in the dark. "Miss Haley thought of that," said Miss Goggin, "and has left a box of candles with me." "Ah, very thoughtful of Miss Haley," said the leader of the "ring," and the candles were lit, and the count dragged along with all possible slowness. Midnight came. "Now we must adjourn to the Sherman House," said the leader; "we only rented this hall

till midnight." "Miss Haley thought of that," answered Miss Goggin, "and she has re-rented the hall for us till midnight



MARGARET A. HALEY.

to-morrow." "Oh! very kind of Miss Haley, really," said the discomfited corruptionists. They spun out the count, which could easily have been completed in an hour, until 4 P. M. the next day, hoping to tire the women out, but Miss Goggin and Miss Murphy stuck to their post, and watched the count like lynxes. The election, said to be the first honestly-counted one that the Chicago Federation of Labor had had for years, resulted in an overwhelming defeat for "the ring." The Chicago teachers have sworn by Miss Haley for a long time, and now the Chicago Federation of Labor swears by her also.

The National Teachers' Federation asked to have Miss Haley put on the program for the meeting of the National Educational Association just held in Boston, but the request was refused. The teachers then made arrangements for her to speak in Chickering Hall, and she and other prominent educators addressed an enthusiastic audience.

During the National Educational Convention in Boston, an amendment to the by-laws was introduced by President Butler of Columbia and supported by President Eliot of Harvard, to give the president of the Association the right to appoint the nominating committee. Miss Haley led the fight against this surprisingly autocratic proposition, and it was defeated by a large majority.

EQUAL RIGHTS PLAYS.

So many requests have been received for copies of the two equal rights comediettas by Mr. George H. Page, lately given by the Brookline Equal Suffrage Association for the benefit of the cause, that Mr. Page has been unable to meet the demand by lending the plays in manuscript to the clubs wishing to put them on the stage. They have therefore been published in

the *Woman's Journal* of June 20, and may be ordered for 5 cents from the *Woman's Journal* Office, 3 Park Street, Boston.

A WONDERFUL CASE.

The beneficent results of modern skill in surgery are illustrated by the case of Jemima McCoy, of Elkhart, Ind., blind for fifty-nine years, since her birth. She now can see with her left eye, owing to a delicate operation recently performed. The surgeon found that a growth back of each pupil excluded the rays of light from the optic nerve. He decided to remove the growth. Miss McCoy's sight gradually came to her, and after nearly sixty years of darkness, she looks upon the beautiful world in its midsummer glory.

This week the teachers have owned the city. Boston has been bright with bunting in their honor; the street cars have been blocked by the crowds in front of their meetings; processions of smiling and badge-decorated teachers—mostly women—have pervaded the streets, the beaches, the Common, the old graveyards and all the other places of historic interest. Receptions have been tendered them in every direction, and in many churches and halls there has been a bewildering number of attractive addresses and discussions by distinguished speakers on a great variety of interesting themes.

In Maine, nine women have the right to solemnize marriages, administer oaths, and the like. They are commissioned under the new law of last winter, which gives them additional powers over those conferred by the old law. These women are: Lelia H. Hunnewell, Kingman; Minnie C. Stanwood, Farmington; Margaret L. Magill, Houlton; Gertrude Jenkins, Portland; Margaret A. Baker, South Paris; E. L. Shorey, Bridgton; Eliza T. Clements, South Newburgh; Alice M. Hanson, Saco; Gertrude A. Prescott, Orono.

The Kentucky Educational Association, at its recent convention held in Morrison Chapel of Kentucky University, Lexington, unanimously endorsed the resolution offered by Miss Ella Williams, acting in behalf of Miss Scott, chairman of the Legislative Committee, endorsing the action of the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs in favor of woman suffrage in school taxation. The motion was seconded by Prof. J. J. Rucker, of Georgetown. The resolution in full read:

Resolved, That the Kentucky Educational Association endorse the effort of the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs to secure school suffrage and the right to vote on school taxation to all women who can read and write the English language.

DISCUSSION ON AMERICA IN LONDON.

Apropos of that amazing performance, "Republics versus Woman," by Mrs. Kate Trimble Woolsey, there is a little story worth telling the readers of the WOMAN'S COLUMN.

Mr. W. T. Stead, editor of the *Review of Reviews*, has been giving for the past several months a series of "At Homes" at Mowbray House, which rapidly grew to such dimensions that Mr. Stead, with characteristic zeal for social usefulness, conceived the idea of utilizing these occasions for serious consideration of important current events. Distinguished and representative persons were invited to participate in these interesting discussions. Among recent topics, the political status of the women of Great Britain was included, with Mrs. Elmy, a pioneer in work for woman's enfranchisement, as the chief speaker. Of course I betook myself to the meeting, and cuddled down for a good quiet time of listening, learning, and "takin' notes."

Mrs. Elmy presented the case of the British women in all its dismal aspect as related to school boards, and as to the quite prevalent fear that women are to be deprived of their seats on Boards of Guardians. Mrs. Elmy's style of presentment belongs to that far period which ran to a rather over-frequent use of the phrases "tyrant man" and "enslaved woman," from which the unsympathetic always recoiled in denser congealment and more hopeless unconversion, and which conveyed the untenable theory that it is inherent masculine enmity, rather than undeveloped humanity, which bars woman's progress—that the battle royal is between the sexes rather than against ignorance, inheritance, and prejudice. Mrs. Elmy stretched hands across the sea, and gave the United States a slap by calling us a "great sham Republic." I was not particularly moved by this epithet; first, because the opponents of woman's enfranchisement in the United States cannot too often be reminded that it is high time that they modernized the application of the Declaration of Independence, and secondly, because Mrs. Elmy is a dainty morsel of womanhood, whose winning personality, with her halo of white hair, is so sweet and lovely that one would cheerfully submit to being slapped by the hour, just for the pleasure of being in her presence, especially when one knows that her whole long life has been devoted to self-sacrificing work for women. It ill becomes the younger women, who walk the rose-strewn pathways made by those whose early route was over hot plowshares, to cavil at their words of pitiless scorn and their harsh censure of the slow-moving "tyrant man."

But my feeling was a little different that afternoon when, after Mrs. Elmy, Mrs. Kate Trimble Woolsey was introduced by Mr. Stead, with much befouling of Mrs. Woolsey's American patriotic ancestry—in all of which I took much pride, and thought, "Now we shall have at least a few good words for the United States, even though there may go along therewith a shamefaced confession of the heights yet unattained." Mrs. Woolsey proceeded, with words hot and

fast and black and bitter, contrasting us with nation after nation, always to our discredit. You would never have guessed that anything but a black pall hung over woman's lot in the United States. I breathed hard, and my finger-nails dug into the palms of my hands, while Mrs. Woolsey gloated over the picture she was painting, and when the audience called out responsively, "Shame! Shame!" at our "sham Republic." But surely, I thought, Mrs. Woolsey will not leave the story without telling of woman's growing influence in club work and in civic life; she will surely tell of our splendid suffrage States, and of the promise of our growing suffrage cause. Well, she did tell of a suffrage State; she told of Wyoming. She said the men of Wyoming conceived the idea of giving suffrage to the women because Wyoming was such a sparsely-settled section of the country that they were ashamed to ask to come into the Union with so insignificant a population, so they tacked on the women, and that was how that happened. My thoughts flew back to that hard-fought campaign in Kansas, when dear Theresa Jenkins was my fellow-campaigner, and I recalled her proud and grateful tones as she told the story of the noble men of Wyoming who telegraphed their indignant refusal to go into the Union without the franchise for the women who, for all the hard years of their pioneer time, had shared the hardships and helped to mold their public life to honorable estate.

Mrs. Woolsey concluded by prophesying the taking away from the women of the United States of even such scant privileges, powers and honors as they now possess. Already, she said, signs of reaction have set in, the suffrage movement is declining and the interest waning. "Elizabeth Cady Stanton is dead," said Mrs. Woolsey, dramatically, "and Susan B. Anthony is old and discouraged." At this point the impact of my finger nails upon the palms of my hands was positively unbearable. The horrible one-sidedness (to characterize it mildly) of the story being told to that British audience was too much to bear with stoicism. Susan B. Anthony old, indeed! As if she isn't worth several thousand young women I can think of, who hanker after honors and glories and monuments and monarchies for "our sex!" Moreover, it was dreadful to hear it said that reaction had set in, and never have one word told of the progress along so many lines; not one word of the splendid success of the New Orleans Convention, nor of Miss Anthony's expressions of supreme confidence in the leadership of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, and in all the other glorious lot of people who are going to keep up the work until the victory comes.

It was not in human nature to keep still after all this. So I uncuddled myself from the corner, and sidled up to Mr. Stead and asked if I might please say a few words. I told him I was an American, and knew a little about suffrage. Of course, it was risky for Mr. Stead. I don't wear my hair short, but I might have been a white elephant. Mr. Stead didn't know, but he chanced it; so I said a "few words." You can readily see, can't you, that there were some words which just

fitted into the occasion? I don't think it need be charged to me personally (one would have had to be an awful dolt not to use some of the material) that there was what might be called a revulsion of feeling toward the "great sham Republic" on the part of the audience. And this much further I may say; the brighter side of the picture from over the sea was much more welcome to that English audience than the lugubrious distortion which Mrs. Woolsey had given. For nothing is more to be observed over here than the constantly growing good-will of Britons toward Americans. Another thing I want to say of Mrs. Woolsey; although the tables were somewhat turned after the counter presentation to her speech, she was so sweetly cordial toward me, and she is withal so lovable a personality, that she quite won my affection. I have enjoyed a subsequent acquaintance with her, and I find she insists that, in her quixotic and venomous assault upon republics, and her adoring devotion to monarchies, she is rendering signal service to "her sex."

What a funny world this is!

ANNIE L. DIGGS.

London, England.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' FEDERATION.

The National Federation of Teachers held a meeting in Boston on July 6, during the convention of the National Educational Association. It proved to be one of the most interesting gatherings of a week that has been full of interest.

Mrs. Emma Beede Oliver, of Brookline, Mass., presided, and gave the address of welcome.

Miss Anna Murphy, secretary of the Teachers' Federation of Chicago, spoke on the value of organization from the grade teacher's point of view. Mrs. Ella F. Young spoke on "Coöperation between the National Educational Association and the National Federation of Teachers." Mr. William McAndrew, principal of the Girls' Technical High School of New York, said in part:

MR. MCANDREW'S SPEECH.

The average salary of men teachers in the United States is less than \$322 a year, and the average salary of women teachers is less than \$270 a year. For some of them the pay is less than \$200 a year. One living on such wages cannot develop skill as an educator.

How could you do it? By reading books? Where are you going to get books when your income is less than a dollar a day? Even if you could get them, you could not reach an adequate perfection of skill by the study of books. You must come in contact with progressive men who are studying and experimenting. You must keep up with the times by attending inspiring and refreshing summer schools in localities far distant from your home. The average American teacher cannot do this.

The great educational associations consider themselves above this whole matter of teachers' pay. The officials and leading members of the N. E. A. have been asked to take it up, but have declined. This meeting to-night is not under the auspices of the venerable and dignified organization which brought us to Boston. That Association has gone on for year after year delivering itself of programs to teach the teachers how to

teach better; but I venture to propose to you that the rank and file of teachers in the United States at this moment need to be put into better physical condition, to elevate the work of teaching. A body of intellectual workers averaging \$270 a year cannot carry out the theories propounded by the experts of the N. E. A. in Boston this week. We are planning time-tables for trains that haven't coal enough to make the speed. Unless the Association looks to this end of the problem, those who are intelligently sincere in their devotion to educational advancement must organize and do it themselves.

Mr. McAndrews spoke at considerable length, and his remarks called out enthusiastic applause. His speech will be published in the *Boston Woman's Journal* of July 18.

Miss Margaret A. Haley, president of the National Federation of Teachers, was received with warm applause. She said in part:

MISS HALEY'S ADDRESS.

Mr. McAndrew has pictured to you the condition of the grade teacher. What is the sense of blaming the American people for it? I believe there is not much blame. These conditions are the legitimate outcome of our economic and industrial conditions. We shall continue to have poor schools and poorly-paid teachers till we have entirely different economic conditions; and until we throw ourselves with our whole hearts into the work of changing them.

The conflict is between two ideals which are now struggling in America. One is the ideal of our industrial system as it is to-day, and the other that of the educa-



CATHARINE GOGGIN.

tors. Thank God that we have had the Ella Youngs and Colonel Parkers to hold up the educational ideal! We have the ideal of education on one side and that of the factory on the other, and the struggle is between the two. In the factory we see the men made part of a machine; all the thinking was done by the inventor. The men may be a necessary part of the machine, but so are the wheels. This is what the teachers are becoming. Can we say we will not see the factory system brought into the schools and the teachers made part of the machine? You cannot prevent it unless you go outside of your work as a teacher.

In Illinois our new child-labor law went into effect July 1. The Illinois teachers got it; and in consequence of it 250 more teachers had to be employed in Chicago alone. We must also go to the fathers of children in factories, and tell them that they must be allowed to live. But how can we teachers go to them and say that our conditions are unsatisfactory, when they work fourteen, sixteen, and eighteen hours per day as part of a machine?

We have a system of taxation that

makes it impossible for schools to obtain the revenue they need.

I will show you the way to remedy these conditions, as we did in Chicago—as we did in the Illinois headquarters to-day. Follow this course, and then you will not need to come here and hire a hall for yourselves after paying your two dollars to the N. E. A.; you will have the use of its machinery. If you stick at that two dollars, you have no right to growl if you have to teach for \$265 a year, and if the N. E. A. refuses to discuss the fact. It is your own fault. We found in Chicago that only five per cent. of the male voters turn out to the primary meetings, and then the other 95 per cent. growl all the rest of the year at what the five per cent. did.

I believe in action. The moment you find out what you ought to do, that is the time to go and do it. When the Chicago Teachers' Federation heard the report of their executive committee that the shortage of money for school purposes was due to the great corporations' failure to pay their taxes, it did not take those women thirty minutes to make up their minds what to do. When the Board of Education offered two of the teachers a year's vacation, and probably pay, if they would follow the matter up, the teachers said, "No, we will not let the Board pay our representatives;" and they took up a collection, and have paid the two women ever since. Meantime the Board has cut the teachers' salaries once, and then abolished their schedule entirely, and has done so many other things that I don't like to speak of them because it makes me angry. When, through the efforts of the teachers, \$1,200,000 of delinquent taxes was turned into the public treasury, that very night the city council voted to appropriate from it back pay to the policemen and firemen, and the Board of Education the same night voted large appropriations for a gymnasium and other purposes, but not a dollar for the arrears of salary due to the teachers, who had secured the money. Why was this? Because the Director of the Chicago Union Traction Company was a member of the Board of Education. Our investigations had added \$75,000,000 to the value on which his street-car lines would have to pay taxes, and he did not wish to encourage us. The teachers had to go to the courts to get the arrears of salary which were due them; the case has been postponed twelve times at the request of the Board of Education, and we have not got our money yet. But did the teachers stop for that? No. They have kept right on with the fight.

Our Chicago Board of Education represents "good business" in the ordinary industrial sense. They represent the idea that "good business" is to put the largest number of people into the smallest number of cars, with the fewest possible conductors and motormen. Why should they not regard the same thing as "good business" in the schools? Last year they took out 500 teachers from the Chicago schools, closed their rooms and divided the pupils among the other teachers. We shall fight to have a Board that understands "good business" in a better way, and to get a Board of Education that is elected by the people, instead of appointed by the Mayor. Waging this fight may not be very sweet and womanly, but perhaps it is as much so as to stay in the schoolroom from 9 A. M. to 3.30 P. M., and be continually irritated. Dr. Winship once said, "An irritator is not an educator." We are going to remove the irritations.

In every city there is an ample fund available for the schools and the public service. The people of Chicago pay ten million dollars yearly to five companies, for the use of their own streets. When any one puts in five cents as car-fare, he pays two cents for the use of the cars and three cents for the use of his own

streets. Do the people do this because they want to? They don't want to any more than the people who are held up on the street in China. Those ten million dollars are more than Chicago pays for its schools and its public library put together. We are going to get the use of those ten millions for the city. The franchise of our street railroads is about to expire, and unless all signs fail, they will never get another.

Those who wish to become further acquainted with this movement, and to help it, should subscribe for the Chicago Teachers' Federation *Bulletin*, the official organ of the Chicago Teachers' Federation. It is published weekly during the year, excepting July and August, and the last week of April and December. Price, fifty cents per year; single copies, five cents. Address the editor, 437 Unity Building, Chicago.

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Founded by Lucy Stone, 1870.

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THE INDEPENDENT WOMAN.

BY MAUD ROBINSON.

"I hope the time will come when women will have the sense to stay out of business and remain at home and marry, as they should," growled Tom Oldfogle crossly.

"But what are they going to do if they need money?" put in his sister.

"Oh, half of them don't. They have parents who could just as well support them, only they want so many frills."

"If they want the good things of life and have brains enough to secure them, why should they go deliberately without, just because they don't happen to be men?" retorted his sister, who earned a neat income herself writing clever advertisements.

"They take the bread out of other women's mouths; that's what."

"Do you know, that never appealed to me as good argument," she answered. "If there were any question of favoritism among employers, it might be; but, all things being equal, why should not women stand or fall on their own merits, as men do? What would a man think of his son when he came to the age when boys usually begin to work, if the son were to remark that he had a sufficient income in his own right and did not think he should be dealing justly by men who were penniless if he took payment for his labor?"

"Humph! But it is different. A woman is a woman, and she ought to marry."

"But they all can't"—

"Their own fault, then"—

"—because they are homely, or there are not men enough to go around."

"Tut! Nonsense! That isn't the principal reason why girls don't marry. It's because they run after the men too much. Men don't want anything that's easy, and they'd run after the homeliest girl that ever was if she made herself difficult."

"Philosopher!" commented the sister dryly. "I see you have the lovely little characteristics of your sex down fine."

"Look at that Johnson girl, for instance," went on Oldfogle complacently. "She fairly makes a slave of herself over Jack Bender. She even begs him to come and call on her, and she keeps telephoning him and writing him notes. No wonder the chap is conceited. I pity her if she ever does succeed in getting him to marry her."

"My dear," chuckled the sister, delightedly, "don't you see there are five Johnson girls, and it's a case of marry or perish? They must marry! It's dinned into them morning, noon, and night. Do you blame a girl for acting anxiously under the conditions? If the Johnson girls were each self-supporting, they wouldn't be in that wild fever, and men would lose their relative importance."

"Humph! But, leaving them out of the question, many women do the proper thing, and wait quietly at home to get decently married and have a husband to support them," he persisted.

At this moment, Mrs. Oldfogle, a timid little woman, entered, and, clearing her throat nervously, remarked: "I'm awfully sorry, Tom, but I'll have to ask you for five dollars. The children's boots—"

"Great heavens!" growled Oldfogle.

"Didn't I give you ten dollars only the day before yesterday?"

"But that was for my winter hat," replied Mrs. Oldfogle, with spirit. "You surely can't expect me to go bareheaded."

"What was the matter with your last year's one? Anybody'd think you were a millionaire when I married you. Many's the hat you had to re-trim when you were with your father, and precious glad you were to get me and escape it all. There, don't ask me again for money for an age—here it is! Now I want to read my paper. I declare, women are enough to drive a man to the poorhouse!"

Miss Oldfogle followed the weeping little wife into the bedroom.

"Oh-h!" sobbed the latter, "I nearly die of shame when I have to ask him for money! Oh, if I could only earn some! As it is, no matter what he says to me, I have to stand it. I can't even leave him. I—I should starve! What can I do? What can I do?"

Miss Oldfogle looked at her pityingly; then she said, softly: "You can teach your children to be self-supporting, so that, even if they love him, they need not be the slave of any man."—*California Ladies' Magazine*.

MONARCHIES AND REPUBLICS.

Facts do not bear out Mrs. Woolsey's contention that there is something in monarchy peculiarly favorable to women's rights, and something peculiarly hostile to them in republicanism. On the other hand, I do not think facts would bear out a claim that republican institutions are uniformly more favorable to women than are monarchical institutions. There are two kinds of freedom to be considered here—the freedom of the whole people from oppression by a tyrannical government, and the freedom of women from oppression by tyrannical laws discriminating unjustly between their rights and those of men. No doubt, in most republics the whole people are less subject to government oppression than they are in most monarchies. But there is no general rule that in republics women have either more or less nearly equal legal rights with men than in monarchies. The legal position of women in the French Republic, as Mrs. Genthe points out, is very bad. In Switzerland, we are told that "in most of the cantons the law gives hardly any property rights to married women." In the United States on the other hand, women are better off than anywhere else.

The relative rate of advance on the woman question seems to depend much more on a nation's blood and traditions than on whether it is a republic or a monarchy, or even than on whether it is a new or an old country. The South American Republics have the advantage of a new continent, and yet, because they have the blood and the traditions of Spain, "the control of her property passes from a wife to her husband upon marriage," and "it is not considered good form for her to appear on the street unaccompanied, even during the day. She must have an escort, even though it be a child of seven or eight years of age."

There is as much difference between monarchy and monarchy as there is be-

tween republic and republic, as regards the status of women. There is the greatest difference even between the States of our own Union. They range all the way from Colorado and Wyoming, where women can vote for President, to a few belated States where a husband still controls all his wife's property and earnings. Mississippi and Louisiana lie close together, yet the property laws of Mississippi are very good and those of Louisiana very bad. In general, the Western States treat women better than the Eastern; yet the property laws for married women in California are extremely bad—far worse than those of New York or Massachusetts. It seems impossible to make out why the equal rights movement goes ahead so much faster in some places than in others, and also with such fantastic irregularity—in spots and streaks. For instance, in Australia women have full national suffrage and are eligible to the Federal Parliament; yet Miss Vida Goldstein told us that in the great city of Melbourne there are only two or three women who have courage to speak in public. In Boston women can vote only for school officers, yet even the "Antis" indulge freely in public speaking, and travel about the country giving public addresses to prove that a woman's place is at home.—*Alice Stone Blackwell in Woman's Journal*.

Rev. Anna Garlin Spencer will lecture at Concord, Mass., on July 16 on "The American Woman's Debt to Emerson."

The tragedy, "Savonarola," by Helene von Willemoos-Suhm, was given for the first time at the Berliner Theatre, Berlin, on May 23, and had a great success.

The French Geographical Society has awarded its large silver medal to Mme. Condreau for her travels on the Trombados, and to the Countess Bourg de Bozas for her voyage around the world.

Some time ago the Russian government employed a number of women as officials on the Ural railway. The experiment proved a success, and at a recent conference at St. Petersburg it was resolved to engage women for other railroads, also.

Mrs. Charlotte M. Knowlton, of Butte, Mont., has for nine years controlled three mail routes, driving along the road every day herself. There is a law against subletting the contracts, and she says she has found hired male help so unsatisfactory that she does the work herself. She has acquired a comfortable little fortune. She took up the mail routes on the death of her husband, and although the life is hard, she has persevered, and is greatly respected for her trustworthiness.

Miss Rosalie Loew, the young lawyer who has been for some time with the Legal Aid Society of New York, winning much respect by the admirable manner in which she has conducted her cases, was recently wedded to Travis Harvard Whitney, of Cambridge, a graduate of the Harvard Law School, who was business manager of the Harvard *Crimson* during his senior year in that University. It is expected that the young couple will reside in the city where Miss Loew has won her laurels.